opinion with reference to a doctrine which may be in debate. Certain historical and exegetical principles, however, guide to a right decision in most cases. The Presbyterian Church is a church with a constitution, which is a compact between the ministers who constitute the church. It restricts the ministers and the church also, thereby protecting the minister.

"If the inaugural address contains heresy, exactly the same heresies were before the public in my printed books for months previous to the delivery of the address," contined Dr. Briggs. "If my inaugural be heretical, all those other writings are still more heretical. You are obliged in law to accept my explanations. You cannot find me guilty unless you find that the explanations I shall give of my statements are contrary to essential and necessary articles of a Westminster Confession and of Holy

Dr. Briggs next considered "the Bible, the only fountain of divine authority,' and replied to Charges 1 and 2 together. These charges were to the effect that Dr. Briggs held that the reason and the church were fountains of divine authority. At this point the defendant stopped his reading for the day, and will resume to-morrow.

EXPLOSION OF A HUGE BOILER.

Two Tramps Killed and Two Workmen Fatally injured in a Rolling-Mill.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.-At half-past 11 p'clock last night the peace and guiet of Newport, Ky., was disturbed by a detonation like that of a great gun, accompanied by a trembling of the earth that rattled doors and windows. The explosion sounded as if it came from Swift's rollingmill, on the right bank of the Licking. All around the mill, for a space of over a thoupand feet, missiles in large chunks went hurling over house-tops and struck ominously on roofs and in back yards. Rumor made haste to wing the news to Cincin-pati that five men were killed and an in-buried in the debris, whose names are not known and whose bodies will not be recovered to-night. In addition, two workmen, Herman Weiling and Georgo Read, were mortally wounded. If any others have been hurt that fact at 1 o'clock this morning had not been ascertained. The boiler-house was demolished, and the financial loss is \$15,pool. Fragments of the boiler were found twelve hundred feet away.

Business Embarrassments.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 13 .- Judge Dillon made an order this morning setting aside the temporary injunction granted in the case of the Franklin Bank against Charles Buregesch, Charles H. Voltmer, Breckinridge Jones, receiver in Missouri of the Supreme Sitting, Order of the Iron Hall, and others, and refused to grant a permanent injunction.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Dec. 13.-The Black Hills National Bank, of this city, closed its doors to-day, being unable to pay a certificate of deposit for a large amount. The bank is now in the hands of the State bank examiner. The directors say that the destitution will resume.

Ishpeming, Mich., Dec. 13.—The Ropes gold mine has closed down, as the stock-holders will no longer furnish money. Over \$400,000 in assessments has been sunk in attempting to develop the mine into a

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 13.—The Farmers' Co-operative Manufacturing Company, of Griffin, was put in the hands of a receiver yesterday. The assets are estimated at \$50,000, and are said to exceed the liabil-

The Latest Indian "Outbreak."

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Dec. 18 .- Last Satarday an Assiniboine Indian named Big Mouth was shot and killed by a young buck of the same tribe, near Fort Belknap. The murderer gathered his friends and fortified a log cabin near by. Agent Simons was notified, and proceeded to the heat of trouble with a posse. Advancing apon the cabin, they were fired upon by the occupants. One horse was killed and simons was wounded in the leg.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- A telegram reserved by the Indian Bureau states that the Indian police shot two other Indians and that Agent Simons was wounded in the leg. Everything is quiet now, and no further trouble is expected.

Losses by Fire.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13 .-- Alex. Brown's warehouse was destroyed by fire this morning. slong with eighteen thousand bales of cotton, entailing an aggreate loss of \$500,-100. The fire is thought to have been paused by spontaneous combustion.

TIPTON, Ind., Dec. 13.-The two-story residence of Jacob Off, four miles north of Tipton, was consumed by fire Sunday, with pearly all of the contents. Cause supposed rom a defective fine. Loss, \$2,500; insurince, \$1,800, in the Ætns,

Movements of Steamers. BROWHEAD, Dec. 13,-Passed: City of New York, from New York. COPENHAGEN, Dec. 13.-Arrived: Stein-

hoft, from New York. LIZARD, Dec. 13,-Passed: France, from Foretoid His Own Death.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Dec. 13.-Burns Wingfield, a wealthy farmer, dropped dead this morning after acting as pall-bearer at a friend's funeral and returning home and telling his family he would die before night. He bade them all good-bye and fell on the bed dead from apoplexy.

The "Gentleman" Probably Lies.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 13.-A gentleman from Edgefield county, South Carolina, telegraphs a story of the arrest of a negro woman in the Red Hill section of the county for the murder of her babe and serving it cooked to her friends at a quilting party.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Controller of the Currency has called for report of the condition of the national banks at the close of business Friday, Dec. 9. The West Superior (Wis.) public school teachers who last week threatened to strike for an increase of wages have backed down, and have

The comet medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific has been awarded to Prof. E. E Barnard for his discovery of an unexpected comet by photography on Oct. 12.

The National Cordage Company has filed a certificate in the Secretary of State's office, at Trenton, N. J., for an increase of its capital stock by the addition of \$10,000,000 common

The bursting of a large water-main at the corner of Fifth avenue and Charles place, Chicago, yesterday, flooded several blocks of cottages and store-house cellars, and entailed damages totaling nearly \$100,000.

H. W. Bradley, a young man who claimed to be the son of the deceased president of the Mav-erick National Bank, of Boston, has left Denver with sundry belongings of his friends, but leaving behind him a long arrear of debts. G. B. Miller, superintendent of the Lathrop Hatton Lumber Company, at Riverside, Ala., shot and killed E. R. Forrester, an employe. Miller rebuked the man for slighting some work,

police of Beileville, Ill., have arrested Moss and David Hendricks, counterfeiters of United States silver dollars. The officers found melted metal in a stove at Moss's place, and also plaster of Paris molds of half dollars as well as

which Forrester resented, and a fatal fight en-

Coit Johnson, the son of A. E. Johnson, of New York, a millionaire ship agent of New York, and said to be the richest Swede in America. attempted to kill his father at Chicago last night with a pair of shears. The trouble occurred over

The statements about a serious shortage in the local office of the Louisville & Nashville com pany at Cincinnati are greatly exaggerated, the officials of the company say. The loss will probably be covered by the bonds under which these local officers are held by the company. The Yaqui Indians to the number of 2,000 have banded with several hundred Mayo Indi-

ans, and many outrages have been committed by them on the Spanish and American settlers in the valleys of the Yaqui and the Mayo on the Mexican border, during the last three weeks. The Commissioner of the General Land Office warns the public that lands within the Cherokee Strip cannot be procured by soldiers and others without actual residence and cultivation of the lands in person for a period prescribed in the law and the payment of a price which Congress may hereafter determine, probably not less than

FICKLE FRENCH POLITICS

M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, Forced to Tender His Resignation.

Accused of Complicity in the Panama Canal Scandal-M. Tirard Given His Portfolio-Debate in the Monetary Conference.

TIRARD SUCCEEDS ROUVIER.

The Latter Was Involved in the Panama Scandal and Resigned from the Cabinet. Paris. Dec. 13 .- The political situation suddenly became critical again this morning, and for a time it was thought there would be another Cabinet upheavel. The Ganlois to-day published what purported to be an account of the last hours of Baron De Reinach, the banker who died in November under circumstances that led to the general belief that he had committed suicide because of his connection with the Panama scandal. The Gaulois claims to have knowledge of the manner in which Baron De Reinach spent the hours preceding his death, and the story in the paper confirms. in many particulars, what has already been stated and credited to a rumor. The paper says that after the final interview between Baron De Reinach, M. Rouvier and M. Herz, the Baron found that all hope of escaping the Parama affair was gone. He returned to his home at midnight. Arriving there, he wrote several letters and destroyed a number of documents. After making these preparations he swallowed a quantity of poison. The paper tells its story with great particularity of detail, even saying that the poison was taken at executive. that the poison was taken at exactly 1 o'clock in the morning. It is the general opinion that Baron De Reinach was, with Arton, one of the "useful" mem-bers of the Panama scheme. It is known that he handled large sums of money for the company, and the Panama investigation committee appointed by the Chamber is now trying to learn to whom this money was paid, and for what services it was paid. This publication, coupled with the revelations made by M. Clemenceau in the Figare as to the visit paid him by Baron Reinach and M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, on the eve sternation among the supporters of the government this morning. M. Clemen-ceau's letter badly compromised M. Rouvier in the Panama affair. The Minister of Finance said that something must be done promptly to prevent the downfall of the new Cabinet, so he at once called on Pres-

and handed in his resignation. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Rouvier confirmed the statement made by M. Clemenceau that he and Baron De Reinach visited M. Clemenceau on the evening of the Baron's death. In his statement M. Clemenceau said that M. Rouvier had explained to him in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies that Baron De Reinach was being driven mad by the campaign organized by the papers against him, that it was for him a question of life or death, and that the three visited M. Herz to induce him to use his influence to stop the attacks that were being made upon Baron De Reinach. M. Herz informed them that it was not in his power to stop these attacks, and his visitors left. M. Ronvier, in acknowledgmg that the statement of M. Clemenceau was true, said that he had done nothing to reproach himself for, and that his con-

ident Carnot at the Palace of the Elysee

M. Paul Deroulede, the former president of the suppressed patriotic league, made a violent attack upon M. Rouvier, declaring that he ought to be compelled to appear before the high court to answer charges made against him in connection with his conduct while holding a ministerial posi-

M. Rouvier responded to M. Deroulede, saying that he was ready to answer in any court any charge that had been or might be made against him and that he would only repeat what he had said. M. Rouvier added that he had visited Baron De Reinach solely from motives of humanity. He declared that a section of the press was taking advantage of the Panama affair to throw slurs upon all Republicians who are in power. He would be able to resume his place as a simple Deputy and could hold his head high with the sense that his honor

had not been sullied. This closed the incident, though it was thought at the time that it might lead to serious consequences. The lobbies and galleries of the Chamber were crowded throughout the sitting, every one expecting a crisis that would result in the overthrow of the government. The resignation of M. Rouvier will probably result in an extension of life to the Ribot Cabinet. Shortly after M. Rouvier's visit to President Carnot it was officially announced that the Finance Minister's resignation had been accepted, and M. Tirard, ex-Minister of Finance, and at present representing France at the Brussels monetary conference, had been appointed to succeed him.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

England's Attitude Criticised by an East Indian Delegate-Scuator Jones Speaks. BRUSSELS, Dec. 13 .- At the sitting to-day of the international monetary conference Sir Guildford Houldsworth, one of the two delegates representing the Indian government, protested against the obstructions offered by the Brit- | Six years later the pensioners had increased ish delegates at this and previous conferences. But for the tactics employed by the representatives of Great Britain the currency question would have been settled long ago. Sir Guildford declared that the situation in Great Britain had grestly changed since Nov. 22, the date of the first meeting of the conference, and he suggested that the conference adjourn for a few weeks to enable the British government to reconsider the whole question. He gave as reasons for the change in the situation in Great Britain the statement in favor of bimetallism made by Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, the resolutions adopted by the agricultural conference held a few days ago in London, and the petitions forwarded to the government by various chambers of commerce. Senator Jones made a long address on bimetallism, reviewing the history of the question at great length. He argued from this history that the increase of silver production had led to the revival of industry and commerce. The demonetization of silver had caused a disastrons fall of prices throughout the civilized world. The prosperity of every country depended upon the stability of the value of its money. The uninterrupted employment of the people could be accomplished through the instramentality of time contracts which often deferred the date of payment for many years. An increase in the value of the money on which the terms of contracts were based, bore down crushingly upon employers who saw all their foresight thwarted by a subtle mexplainable power. Such phenomena were followed by the suspension of work and enterprise and enforced idleness upon the laboring classes. Senator Jones then deflected off to the subject of checks, certificates and other substitutes for money. Even it used to the utmost they could bring no permanent rehef of the present situation. They were mere narcotics. Only the remonetization of silver would be an adequate remedy. Senator Jones's speech was listened to with close attention by the conference, despite the fact that it was nearly two hours long.

Proposed New Cardinals, ROME, Dec. 13.-information has been received from confidential sources that the Pope intends to raise to the cardinalate the following-named prelates: Mgr. G. R. Megnan, Archbishop of Tours, France; Mgr. L. B. C. Thomas, Archbishop of Cologne, Germany; Mgr. D. Kopp, Prince Bishop of Breslau; Mgr. C. Nassary, Archbishop of Grau and Primate of Hungary; Mgr. Benito Sanzey Fores, Archbishop of Seville, Spain: Mgr. L. Galimberte, Papal nuncio at Madrid; Mgr. Persico, Secretary of the Propaganda; Mercenni, Under Secretary of State. Another consistory will be held in March, when it is said the l'ope will give red hats to Mgr. Stoner, Mgr. Jacobim, the Archbishop of Bordeaux, and Archbishop Corrigan, of

New York. Priestly Intimidation Denounced. DUBLIN, Dec. 13.-At a meeting of the

seph H. Kenny, M. P. for the College Green division of Dublin, declared that the priestly intimidation disclosed at the hearing of the election petition against the return of Patrick Fullam, anti-Parnellite, for South Meath, spreyailed throughout Ireland at the last general election. Mr. Timothy Har-rington, M. P. for the Bardner division of Dublin, said it was the solemn outy of the hierarchy of Ireland to alter the conduct of the priests. It was a pitiable spectacle, he added, to see hely religion dragged in the mud to uphold the biggist political and moral scoundrels the country bad ever

Roumanta's King Will Abdicate. VIENNA, Dec. 13.-The report that King Charles, of Roumania, will abdicate shortly in favor of Crown Prince Ferdinand is reiterated here with great positiveness. The King is said to have decided to renounce his crown immediately after the marriage of the Crown Prince with the Princess Marie of Edinburgh. He has been moved to this decision by the unpleasantness caused between him and his Ministers by his unstable attitude at the time when Queen Elizabeth was trying to marry Prince Ferdinand and Mile. Vacaresco. An additional reason has been found in the incurable illness of the Queen.

Six Hundred Houses Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The steamship Peru arrived to-day from China and Japan. Fire on Nov. 11 destroyed six hundred natives' houses at Tokio. A portion of the limestone mine at Nagayamura fell in Nov. 8. burying six miners and thirty coolies, all of whom perished.

Advices from China state that the intindation by the overflow of the Yellow river was deeper and more extensive than in 1889, but the distress which ensued is likely to be less than in former years. The millet crop is well above water and will be har-Shocking Story About the Lily.

LONDON, Dec. 13 .- A morning paper says that Mrs. Langtry has offered a reward of £50 for information as to the authorship of an unpleasant story about herself. She was the heroine, this story has it, of a disreputable scene at supper at the Savoy Hotel, when, it is alleged, she threw butter at a number of gentlemen, and was requested to finish the meal in a private room, and then to quit the hotel.

The Fitzsimmons-Hall and Other Fights. NEW YORK, Dec. 18 .- Robert Fitzsimi and James Hall met yesterday and arranged all preliminaries for the light which is to take place at the Crescent Club next April. Fitzs:mmons and Hall have been on bad terms for some years. Hall was present when Fitze mmons appeared. Their backers and representatives shook bande warmly, but the two fighters never ex-changed a word. Of the forty-thousanddollar purse offered by the club the loser is

was decided to fight at catch-weights. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—George McKenzie, the Australian light-weight, knocked out Gus Hergel, a brother of "Young" Mitchell, in seven rounds at the Palo Alto Club last night.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.-Eddie Myer, brother

of the "Cyclone," and George Lavigne, of

Saginaw, Mich., have been matched for

\$1,000 a side and the largest purse obtain-

to receive \$2,500 and the winner \$57,500. It

THROUGH DEMOCRATIC SPECKS. What a Friend of Cleveland Has to Say

About the Pension Question. Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.) Than the task of dealing with the pension scandal no more formidable under-taking awaits the incoming administration. The harpies are strong, confident and well fortified. But there is a world of power in the righteous purpose of an upright man, and the power is all the greater when backed by the resistless forces of aroused public opinion. Grover Cleveland will enter the lists thrice armed for the conflict, and all the pension sharks and pension rings this side of sheel cannot prevail against him. The ordeal to be faced is trying, but the work can and will be

The scandal will not down. Its shadow hangs over the government. Its evils are protruded in every suggestion of tiscal policy, in every exhibit of fiscal conditions. It has impoverished the treasury. It has dragged the Nation to the verge of bankruptcy. It has warped the judgment of men. It has infused an enervating poison into the body-politic. Its course has been insidious but uninterrupted. The totals, giving the aggregate number of pensioners and the totals paid in pensions, for twenty

	at a glance the d	rection	and
progress of t	the disorder.		-101
Year.	Pensioners.	Pens	ions
1872	232,229	\$30,169	9.34
1873	238,411	. 29.18	
	236,241	30,593	3.74
1875	234,821	29,683	3,11
	232,137	28,35	
1877	232,104	28,58	0,15
1878	223,998	26,84	4,41
	242.755	33,78	0.52
1880	250,303	57,246	0.54
1881	268,830	50,620	8,53
	285,697	54,29	6,28
1883	303,658	60,43	1,97
1824	323,756	57,27	
1829	345,125	65,69	3,70
1886		64,58	4/27
1887	406,007	74,81	
1888	452,557	79.63	
1889	488,725	89,13	1,96
1890	537,944	106,49	3,89
		118.54	8.95

When the civil war closed there were 85,896 men on the penson rolls. Their annual aggregate payment was \$13,459,996. to 207,495, and their total appropriation to \$23,077,383.63. Their number ten years afterward had risen to only 268,830, while their payments reached \$50,626,538. But twenty-six years from the end of the war the pensioners number 676,160, and their money aggregates \$118,548,959. Nor is that high-water mark. They got, during the last fiscal year, \$139,085,-612. For the present fiscal year their receipts will not fall below \$158,000,000. The estimate for the coming fiscal year allows them \$160,831,850. The public are assured that "if the present legislation and methods are maintained and further additions to the pension laws are not made the maximum expenditure for pensions will be reached June 30, 1894, and will be at the highest point \$188,000,000." So at least says Raum. Some of his compatriots are quite as confident that the maximum will

reach \$200,000,000 per annum. The totals are fairly dazzling. They would be incredible but for the stern reminder of actual conditions. With these conditions the country, too long indifferent. is sharply confronted. Some things are plainer to the people than they were. Who the beneficiaries of the looting process are is also being understood. They are not the honest veterans, needy and deserving. but the claim agents. who, under thin guise of law, have preyed at once upon the soldiers and the government. These cormorants and their wretched victims have dragged the country through a carnival of plunder worthy of the middle ages. While the agents have rolled in luxury and accumulated vast treasures, claimants for pensions, deserving or bogus, have been compelled to yield to their demands. No robber baron of medieval fendalism, no boastful bandit of James or Dalton celebrity, ever levied tribute with bolder hand than the favored members of the pension ring.

Run on a Word.

Boston Transcript. There is a great boom on for the word "silence" among the poets. One can scarcely pick up a poem on any topic nowadays without stumbling over the word silence or silent. Occasionally 't is silentio, which is much like calling hash rechauffe-it tastes the same. All of the poets who have written on Tennyson and Whittier and the other great, ones cone have fairly reveled in the fashionable poetic word; it came naturally and easily. But when one poet makes "old silence settle back upon the sea," it seems a grain too much. Yet on the whole, this prevalence of the word silence is such a relief from the familiar rhymes of "breeze and trees." "beart and part," that it seems pleasant by comparison. It is a hard word to find a rhyme for, so it is usually put at the be-ginning of a line. Walt Whitman, who could make milk-wagon rhyme with Hubbard squash, could have given silence a good chance at the end of a line, to rhyme with, say, politics. It was a Boston poet, by the way, who made pterodactyl rhyme with cocktail.

When threading a needle, always put through the eye of the needle first the end which came off the spool first. You will National Federation held to-day, Dr. Jo- wonder why the thread doesn't knot.

THE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Second Day's Session Marked by a Flood of Resolutions on Many Topics.

Chief Ramsey Says There Will Be No Strike of Telegraph Operators on the Big Four -Rock Island Men Will Go It Alone.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.-At this morning's session of the twelfth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor a message was read from the Chicago Trades Assembly asking that the federation take no action with regard to the Columbian exposition Sunday opening question. Resolutions were introduced on the following subjects: The saloon question; the mustache question; standing of the Knights of Labor in the Federation; political action; granting charters to central bodies: compulsory arbitration: interference of courts and military; two on the national guard; Chiuese sailors; Pacific mail steamers; assisted education; calling out of armed bodies during strikes; to amend the alien contract law; universal label; to establish a sinking fund; favoring amendment of ship commissioners' laws; for the opening of the world's fair on Sunday; for the pardon of the Chicago Anarchists, Neebe, Fielding and Schwab; for a national eightbour law; for the inauguration of a cam-paign of education by the Federation; favoring the abolishment of trusts and prevention of speculation in food prodncts; for the formation into national bodies of the various bodies of freight-handlers and broom-makers; to abolish United States District Courts. Others were introduced asking investiga-tions of several boycotts, and requesting vinced that it would not be possible to open others against the American Biscuit Company and unfair-made littsburg clothing. It was agreed to take up the question of the celebration of Homestead day. The convention then listened to an address by George l. McNeil.

At the afternoon session the question of making an appropriation to the Homestead sufferers was discussed. Delegate Skeffing-ton, of Boston, presented the report of the committee on president's report, recommending that the convention donate \$10,000 to aid in the defense of the arrested strikers. This was adopted. President Weihe, of the Amalgamated Association, made a detailed statement of the trouble, and said 225 men are now under indictment, of whom five are charged, with murder, over thirty with treasen and the remainder with conspiracy and riot. Four hundred thousand dollars have been given in bail bonds for the release of a number of the ployes are now at work, 2,300 have not got back. The total amount contributed dur-ing the strike was \$41,000. The cases against the arrested strikers have cost the association \$10,000 for lawyers and wit-

New York Central Trouble Adjusted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, Dec. 18 .- It is now stated that the threatened trouble between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, representing the Vanderbilt lines and the New York Central railroad, has been dissipated, matters having been satisfactorily arrranged between the parties. There was a consultation of the Congo basin. It was really fortthe grievance committee of the brotherhood at the Grand Union Hotel this morning, at which Chairman Childs and Chief Arthur were present. At noon the meeting adjourned and most of the members left for home. Mr. Childs said that everything had been arranged satisfactorily, the main point of the question of pay at terminal points having been decided in favor of the men. About the only thing not conceded by the company, Mr. Childs said, was a point of minor importauce, so the trouble seems to be over. Both sides to the controversy claim to be per-fectly satisfied with the arrangement.

Big Four Operators Will Not Strike. Special to the Indianapol's Journal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Chief D. G. Ramsey. of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, has decided not to order a strike of the operators of the Big Four road. This decision was reached this afternoon, after a conference with the exective committee of the telegraphers at the Palmer House. It was thought, in view of the fact that the road had agreed to increase the operators' wages 10 per cent., that it was not best to order out the men. The operators on that road have been ready to go on a strike for the last three days. "I gave that order," said Mr. Ramsey, "because I believed in granting as many con-cessions as you want granted. The road offered to raise wages, and we then had no reason to strike. I am pleased with the results, for I thought for a time we would have the biggest strike we ever had on our

Glass-Blowers Called Out. BRIDGETON, N. J., Dec. 13.—The United Green-glass-blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, through its president and executive board, have decided to make a fight against the nonunion glass manufacturers of South Jersey, | several times after and found her in an upand called all union men out of the Cumberland Glass Company's works this morning. The points at issue are: Regulating the employment of union apprentices and the wage scale adopted by the last national convention of the United Glass-workers

held in Rochester. The Striking Telegraphers. CHICAGO, Dec. 13.-Chief Ramsey, of the striking Rock Island telegraphers, said today that there would be no strike on the Big Four. It is also definitely settled that none of the other rankroad organizations will strike, and that the Rock Island operators will play a lone hand. Chief Ramsey says, however, that his men will surely win, and Manager St. John still insists that there is no strike of any kind.

Wouldn't Make a Monkey of Himself. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 13. - Arthur W. Wuillmeau, the faster, has abruptly canceled his engagement in this city and departed for parts unknown. Wuillmeau was much disgruntled over the little interest shown by the citizens of Cleveland in what he called "the greatest test and scientific experiment of the age." Early Suuday evening, while with several dectors. he suddenly jumped to his feet and declared the fast off, stating that he was not going to make a monkey of himself in a town where he was not appreciated. He at once ordered a can of condensed milk and six bananas. The order was filled promptly and the faster partook lightly of the milk, while he munched two of the bananas. The doctors left the hall in dis-

Gold Flowing Outward. NEW YORK, Dec. 13 .- One of the largest shipments of specie taken out for many moaths on one vessel was carried to Enrope to-day on the North German Lloyd steamer Trave. There was \$2,700,000 in gold, and \$475,000 in silver in the shipment. .

Obituary. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13. - Information is received from Coushatta of the death of Gen. Henry Gray, one of the few surviving members of the Confederate Congress and brigadiergeneral of the confederate army. Gray was a Whig leader in Mississippi, where he passed his early days. Later he became a Democrat and came to Louisiana, where he took a strong position at the bar. In 1859 he came within a few votes of defeating Judah P. Benjamin's re-election as United States Senator. He was during the war a strong friend and adviser of Jefferson Davis, both in a military and political capacity. For the last twenty years his mind has been affected, and he lived in retirement with his daughter, Mrs. W. J. Rothait. He was born in South Carolina and was seventy-one years old. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 12.—S. C. West, once a prominent Milwaukee business man, died at the Wackesha sanitarium on Saturday night, of paralysis of the heart, aged seventy-four years. The deceased was postmaster of Milwaukee from 1870 to 1876.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—The Hon. James J. Faran, one of the former proprietors of the Cincinnati Enquirer, died last night, aged ninety-three years. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 13. Mrs. Helene H. Jackson, wife of Gen. W. M. Jackson, proprietor of the celebrated Belle Meade farm, died to-day. Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report



CAPT. MONTEIL'S GREAT JOURNEY. He Travels through the Soudan and Crosses

the Sahara Unscathed. New York Sun. The most remarkable expedition in Africa in a long time is that which Captain Monteil has perhaps already finished. The news of the sale arrival of the Monteil ex-pedition in the casis of Fezzan, south of Tripoli, was telegraphed to France on Nov. 14. Monteil had reached Fezzan on Oct. 17. and was about to take his departure for

Tripoli and home. Monteil started from the French post of Segn, on the Upper Niger, about the beginning of last year, under secret orders from the French government. He crossed the country south of the big north-ern bend of the Niger, a journey which no white man had ever made before. After reaching the Niger again at Say he traveled through the Soudan, visiting the chief towns of Sokoto and Bornu. He met with an excellent reception from the Sul-tans of Sokoto and Bornu. He spent some time in the large Haussa city of Kano, and then went on to Kuka, the capital of Bornu, near Lake Tchad. This was the town visited by the British officer, Capt. Macdonaid, two years ago. Macdonald retrade relations with Borna. It will now be seen if Monteil has succeeded better. though the British assert that under the Angle-French treaty the French have no right to enter into commercial relations with Bornu.

After crossing the entire Soudan as far as Lake Tchad, and having spent several months at the court of the Sultan of Bornn. Monteil started on Aug. 15 last to cross the desert. He had with him one of the Sultan's guides, who was instructed to accompany bim as far as Murzuk, in Fezzan. He made rapid progress, and on Sept. 12he arrived at Kaour, and left this easis on Sept. 29 for Fezzan, which he reached on Oct. 17. He made forced marches across the desert, but his party was as unbroken as he had led it out of Segu when he started, except that two of his men deserted him in Bornu. This expedition formed a part of the general programme of exploration organized by the French government after their treaty with Great Britain, in August, 1890, which gave to France rights of sovereignty over the Sahara region. It became necessary to insure to France something more than the enjoyment of the desert sand accorded to her by the British government, and therefore M. Etienne, Assistant Secretary of State for the Colonies, suggested to the government to organize a series of expeditions to explore the bend of the Niger and the region of Lake Tchad. Monteil has been more successful than the other expeditions. He is the only one who reached Late Tchad, though Lieutenant Mizon had the same destination in view, but was compelled to abandon the project when he reached Yola, the chief town of Adamawa, and so turned south and unate for France that he was not able to proceed to Lake Tchad, for the southern route he finally took resulted in interesting discoveries and has probably established France's claims upon a large region in the rear of the German coast possessions. Monteil's journey through many hundreds of miles of territory that was wholly unknown, and lying almost altogether in regions that were likely to be unfriendly, has been most brilliantly successful in its exploratory aspects and compares favorably with the best work that has been done in Africa.

MISS MATHER'S HEALTH,

Physicians Certify that It Is in a Critical The various reports in the papers conperning Miss Mather's health and the necessity for her retirement from the stage and unfortunate disbandment of her company have elicited varied com-

ments and some doubts as to the genuine-

ness of her iliness. An Eagle reporter called upon Gen. Horatio C. King, her counsel for many years. General King said: "Miss Mather, now Mrs. Pabst, has not been well for some months, and was warned some time since of the risk of her attempting to fight her way through, even to a completion of her centract with Mr. Leavitt for his Western circuit. After continuous suffering, which was aggravated by the long and disagreeable rides in day coaches behind freight trains, she broke down completely at San Francisco, as appears from the certificates of the physicians now in my possession. The first is in the form in my possession. The first is in the form of an affidavit from the physician who first attended her in San Francisco. He states that on Oct. 25 he occupied rooms adjoining Miss Mather's and was aroused by a noise coming from her apartment, and, upon entering it, found her suffering with violent hysteria and nervous prostration; that he called on her several times after any found her in an upconscions state, giving vent to shricks from pain. He adds that Miss Mather was an entire stranger to him. Dr. C. H. Ellinwood, another physician who was also called in, certifies that he found her so suffering from gastrio disturbance and nervousness that he advised her to stop her arduous work for a time and take a rest which would enable her to get well. Dr. R. W. Payne, another San Francisco physician who attended her from Oct. 25 to Oct. 31, certifies that she was unable to appear at the theater. Miss Mather, still weak, resumed work, and continued. although in a distressing condition, until she reached Omaha, where she was again stricken down and is now in a critical state. Two physicians of Omana, Drs. Charles Rosewater and O. P. Hoffman, certify. that they have made a thorough examination of her case and find it utterly impossible for her to fulfill ber engagements and that she had already for several weeks been damaging her health by her work when she ought to have been under the care of her physician. The company has been disbanded, and upon the most amicable terms, with the exception of two members engaged in England, who claim compensation for the en-tire theatrical year, although Miss Mather paid them one week's salary when no performances were given and tendered them their return passage money to England."

Wintering Hogs.

The Swineherd. That time of the year has now arrived in which, if we have not already done so, we must begin to prepare for winter. It is not necessary in wintering hoge that you have nothing less than a hundred-dollar house for them. I have seen hogs wintered in a frame shed with straw covering, and they came out in just as good shape in the spring as hogs which were wintered in more costly houses. The main essentials are warmth and cleanliness. A good hoghouse can be cheaply built, and at the same time be made comfortable, by building a frame-work the size required and covering it with straw several feet deep.

The shed should be partitioned off into pens about 8x8 feet, and not over four or five large hogs, or six or eight smaller ones allowed in a peu, as hogs will bunch together, and in cold weather overheat and afterward catch cold. if allowed to crowd and overlay each other. Under no circumstances allow young pigs to bunch with larger ones in cold weather, as the larger ones will surely overlay the younger ones. The small ones will get under the large ones, where it is warm; the large ones keep crowding, paying no attention to the squeals of the small ones under them, and the consequence is that in the morning you find a pig or two less. Neither allow piggy sows to sleep with your herd when near pigging, as they are almost sure to lose their pigs. All sows in that condition should have a quiet pen

Plowing in Fall and Winter.

to themselves.

Most farmers prefer to plow in the spring. but by so doing they fail to derive the benefit of the soil being pulverized by the AMUSEMENTS.

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MATINEE TO DAY: SOTHERN. Supported by the New York Lyceum Theater Com-

Capt. Lettarblair." PRICES:—Orchestra and Boxes \$1.50; Dress Circle, \$1; Balcony reserved, 75c, admiss on 50c; Gallery, 25c. Matines prices—Orchestra and Boxes, 75c; Dress Circle, 50c; Balcony, 25c. Seats on sale this

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Knight & Jillson,

S. PENNSYLVAN IA ST are unfavorable to winter plowing there is no reason why a field should not be plowed during a favorable time in fall or winter, and then again cross-plowed ia the spring. The cost of plowing is an item to be considered, but the thorough condi-tion of the soil in the spring, when it has been plowed in the fall and exposed to the frost, will lessen the necessary labor after the seed is put in the ground for the crop. The land should never be narrowed in the fall, but simply turned over with the plow. The frost will then do the rest. In the spring the pulverizer will perform the work in place of the plow. By leaving the land in ridged furrows a greater surface is ex-posed to the frost, and it penetrates down to the subsoil. Every time the weather changes by becoming warm and then more, and when the plow or pulverizer is used in the spring, the work will be easy and the land in as fine condition as a garden. What the farmer should do is to give the frost a chance to get down into the ground by breaking up the surface of the land with a plow. ! will not injure damp soils to plow them, is done bematter how fore the spring opens, for tough and wet the soil m the expansion and contraction, du the alternate

Scylin and Charybdis.

to pieces. Plowing should be done now,

freezing and thawing, i.

before the ground is frozen hard.

"Mary," said the Social Censor, sitting in the Lonelyville kitchen, exchanging thoughts with the cook; 'do ye moind the

sure to reduce it

furnace here! "Yis." said Mary, in a general way; "I do." "I don't like that; ye ought to have more spirit than to live where they'd ask it av

"I was just going to change places," said "You do right" "Mary," said the same Social Censor,

sitting in another Lonelyville, kitchen, exchanging thoughts with the same cook; 'do ye moind the furnace here?" "I do not," said Mary proudly; they mind it themsilves." "I don't like that; you ought to have

more spirit than to live in a family that



IT ISN'T IN THE ORDINARY WAY that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes to the weak and suffering woman who needs it. It's guaranteed. Not with words merely; any medicine can make claims and promises, What is done with the "Favorite Prescription" is this: if it fails to benefit or cure, in any case, your money is returned. Can you ask any better proof that a medicine will do

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INITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, DE-U troit, Mich., Dec. 13, 1892 - Scaled proposals for furnishing all labor, materials and appliances, and constructing the floors, etc., of the 800 foot lock at St. Mary's Falls canal, Mich., will be received a this office until 2 p. m. standard time. Jan. 12, 1293, and the publicity opened. Specifications, blank forms and all available information will be furnished on application to this office. O. M. POE. Fost, Unless certain conditions of the soil | Colonel, Corps of Engineers, Byt, Brig. Gen., U.S.